

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
DALLAS DIVISION

**IVAN C. FRAZIER, 889756,**

Petitioner,

v.

**RICK THALER, Dir. TDCJ-ID,**

Respondent.

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Civil Action No. **3:11-CV-588-L**

**ORDER**

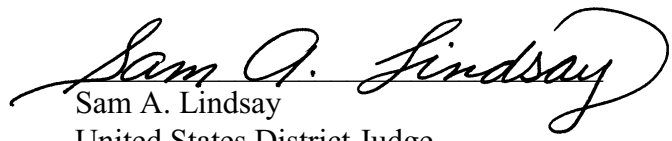
Before the court is Petitioner Ivan C. Frazier’s (“Frazier” or “Petitioner”) Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254, filed March 16, 2011, and Extraordinary Motion for Time Extension to Appeal, filed March 1, 2013. The case was referred to Magistrate Judge Paul D. Stickney, who entered Findings, Conclusions and Recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge (“Report”) on January 22, 2013, recommending that the habeas petition be denied and the case dismissed with prejudice as barred by the one-year limitation period. No objections to the Report were filed. In his Extraordinary Motion for Time Extension to Appeal, Frazier states that he did not receive a copy of the Report at his current address, which has changed three times recently, until after the time to appeal to the Fifth Circuit had expired. He therefore requests that he be given additional time to file an appeal.

Having reviewed the pleadings, file, and record in this case, and the findings and conclusions of the magistrate judge, the court determines that the findings and conclusions of the magistrate judge are correct, and **accepts** them as those of the court. The court **denies** Frazier’s Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254, and **dismisses with prejudice** this action.

As no judgment has been entered yet, Frazier's time to appeal has not yet expired. The court therefore **denies** Frazier's Extraordinary Motion for Time Extension to Appeal.

Considering the record in this case and pursuant to Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 22(b), Rule 11(a) of the Rules Governing §§ 2254 and 2255 proceedings, and 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c), the court **denies** a certificate of appealability.\* The court determines that Petitioner has failed to show: (1) that reasonable jurists would find this court's "assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong;" or (2) that reasonable jurists would find "it debatable whether the petition states a valid claim of the denial of a constitutional right" and "debatable whether [this court] was correct in its procedural ruling." *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000). In support of this determination, the court accepts and incorporates by reference the magistrate judge's report filed in this case. In the event that Petitioner files a notice of appeal, he must pay the \$455 appellate filing fee or submit a motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* ("IFP"), unless he has been granted IFP status by the district court.

**It is so ordered** this 2nd day of April, 2013.

  
Sam A. Lindsay  
United States District Judge

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\*Rule 11 of the Rules Governing §§ 2254 and 2255 Cases provides as follows:

(a) **Certificate of Appealability.** The district court must issue or deny a certificate of appealability when it enters a final order adverse to the applicant. Before entering the final order, the court may direct the parties to submit arguments on whether a certificate should issue. If the court issues a certificate, the court must state the specific issue or issues that satisfy the showing required by 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). If the court denies a certificate, the parties may not appeal the denial but may seek a certificate from the court of appeals under Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 22. A motion to reconsider a denial does not extend the time to appeal.

(b) **Time to Appeal.** Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 4(a) governs the time to appeal an order entered under these rules. A timely notice of appeal must be filed even if the district court issues a certificate of appealability.